MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1880.

Amusemente To-Day.

sue Theatre -Sea Catet Opera Company awerls's Theater-Trifles. Monter & Bint's Gar - a-Concert. Madines Square Theatre—Hass Kirks.
Metropolitas Concert Hall—Broadway, Tiliav., and distat
New York Aquaria n—Pindors.
Nikio's Gordon—The Child Steater. Park Theatre-Joshus Whitcomb. Union Square Theatre-Houseclo

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 5, 1880, was:

h's Theatre-Kit, the Arkansas Travellar

Total for the week.

Sunday at Chicago.

If the men now temporarily at Chicago, who have conspired to change our form of government, to overthrow our free institutions and replace them by an empire-if these conspirators spent Sunday as they ought to have spent it, they repented of their great crime and great folly in sackcloth and ashes.

But if they did not repent yesterday, they may be counted upon to find time, and occa sion for ample regrets hereafter.

The American people will remember them and will regard them with undying score and contempt.

Pierrepont's Platform and Flanagan' Platform.

The Republican candidate for President is 20 stand between now and November on a platform constructed with great pains by the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT and others. It is made up of platitudes and lies. The proportion of lies is about the same as in former years; in the amount of twaddle introduced, the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT and his assistants have managed to surpass anything in recent political literature.

The intelligence of the nation," says this platform, "is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States; and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all." That, and much more stuff of the same sort, is solemnly put forth as a statement of the principles which are to "guide and inspire" the efforts of the Republican party.

Now for a few specimen lies:

"The Republican party suppressed a re bellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority." No it didn't. The loyal people of the Union suppressed that rebellion.

"It has raised the value of our paper cur rency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold." No it hasn't. The credit of the nation and the industry of the people have brought the surrency to par.

"It has restored upon a solid basis pay ment in coin for all the national obligations." No it hasn't. It has stood by while the laws of trade have operated.

"It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt." No it hasn't. The people of the United States have paid the money. And but for the monstrous dishonesty of successive Republican administrations the pubfic debt would have been further reduced by hundreds of millions, or the burdens of the people would have been less by hundreds of millions-the hundreds of millions wasted and stolen under GRANT.

We affirm that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation." You affirmed the same thing four years ago and eight years ago, and kept on giving away the public domain until the people made you stop.

"Slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories." You pronounced its death warrant four years ago, and have not raised a hand to execute the sentence.

"History will honor RUTHERFORD B. HAYES." That is a lie.

"The reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete." You promised it in 1872 and in 1876. You will keep on promising it as long as the promise

wins the votes of fools. The real platform of the Republican party was enunciated at Chicago, not by the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, but by one FLANA-GAN of Texas. It is truthful and brief "What are we here for except to get office?

Fitting for West Point.

The hazing affair in the Highland Falls school is more serious, so far as concerns the personal injury inflicted, than the WHIT-TAKER case at West Point, and points much the same moral. This school, designed for the preparation of lads who have secured appointments, or the promise of appointments, to the Military Academy, is under the charge of Col. CALEB HUSE, formerly a West Point professor, who went South at the outbreak of the rebellion and served the Confederacy as a purveyor of foreign supplies. Though a private enterprise, this school is considered to be officered and governed in a way to inspire its pupils, by precept and example, with a proper appreciation of their prospective duties to their country as army officers, and the propensity for teasing, pestering, and hectoring, known as hazing, which is rife at the greater institution, is carefully imitated at the smaller.

It is true that in Friday's affray at the preparatory school there was no color line, but there was a question of caste involved, or at least of personal unpopularity pursued to social ostracism, which strongly reminds one of the snubbing of negro and

mulatto cadets at the Point. The young Texas, Buck, who shot his comrade Thompson of Ohio, seems to have been marked as a good subject for petty persecution from the moment of his coming to the school, only a week ago. Some of his fellow pupils nagged and irritated him; they discovered that at dinner he conveyed his food to his mouth with his knife, and thereupon sent him a fork as a delicate hint that this was the more graceful instrument for that purpose; they accused him, through THOMPSON, as spokesman, of bragging to a fellow Texan in the Military Academy of having "cleaned out," or being able and anxious to clean out, the entire preparatory school-of which alleged boast Thompson demanded the retraction. Then BEAUMONT Buck whipped out the revolver which he carried handy, in Texan fashion, and shot the luckless Thompson.

Hazing at American colleges, devilling at West Point, and badgering, as practised at Highland Falls, may find apologists; but, after all, these practices simply beister up with the sanction of custom an instinct for tormenting which it is not well to excuse, and still less to cultivate. The Texan's going about armed with a pistol and his readiness to use it will presumably be punished by the laws of New York; but in the provocation there is also something suggestive, for the ideas, customs, and spirit of the preparatory school are pretty surely modelled

on those of the national institution to which it leads up. It is this fact that makes Friday's incident in a private school one of general interest and significance.

" Grub Staking."

The cities and towns of the Eastern States, as well as those in the mining regions, have been flooded with the printed circulars of Western companies, purporting to be prospecting companies, soliciting people of all degrees of wealth to buy shares therein. The scheme, as detailed in these circulars, is to supply men, presumably miners, with food, tools, and pack animals, and send them into the Gunnison country in Colorado. Occasionally, it is that portion of New Mexico where the mythical Montezuma Mines are supposed to be, that is held out as a bait to the credulous who desire to get rich without working.

The arrangement claimed to have been made by the prospecting companies with these so-called miners is by contract, binding them to work continuously for a certain number of months. In lieu of pay, the miners are to have food, tools, and transportation, and from one-eighth to one-half interest in such mineral veins as they may find. The outfit of food, tools, and animals for these contract prospectors is expensive. The free prospector fits himself out cheaply For food he buys bacon, flour, and yeast powder. His pack animal is a small donkey. He has a rifle, and fishhooks and lines; and on these he, to a great measure, depends for his food. The men sent out by prospecting companies are promised canned goods and prepared food which they never before heard of: They are equipped for a picnic, and the work they will do is similar to that done by other picnic excursions. They will play cards under pine trees, smoke pipes by the banks of mountain brooks. They will prospect in an aimless way. If any of them shall accidentally find a lead of any value, they will probably, if unwatched, quickly cover it and depart for other fields. If a lead of the desired poverty in gold and silver shall be found by any of these men, they will become enthusiastic over the great find and slowly sink a shaft, or with deliberation drive a tunnel. The mining camps of the Rocky Mountains are filled with men who will prospect on a grub stake only. They wish to have the expense of their summer's excursion borne by a company, or by ome credulous person known as a "grub staker." A prospector who works under a

with few exceptions, has been the rule. The companies which have sown their circulars broadcast over the land, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic seaboard, have, with the unbounded assurance characteristic of the mining regions, given as references the names of men or mining companies engaged in selling mines in the Eastern markets. These are the very last persons that hard-headed mining adventurers should ask to recommend them to the public. There is no certainty that the men who form these prospecting companies will not put the money obtained from Eastern investors into their pockets and neglect

contract seldom finds anything until the

contract he has signed has expired. This,

to send out prospectors at all. From information lately received, it is ery doubtful if there is any great amount of valuable mineral in the famous Gunnison country. That leads have been and can be found there in large numbers is true, That but few of them bear silver in greater quantities than \$9 or \$10 per top is also true. The scheme of grub staking is probably fraudulent. Let free prospectors discover the leads. If they are valuable, they can be bought cheaply by men who desire to engage in mining.

Names to be Remembered.

The constituents of the Hon. THOMAS Ewing should remember, when he is again presented as a candidate for office, that he led the movement in the House of Representatives whereby at least a million and a half dollars will go into the pockets of a Ring of jobbing officials and contractors for he star service.

How a majority against the Ring of sixtyfour on a square test vote was, in the course of a few weeks, converted into a majority of sixteen for the Ring, may easily be imagined. Many prejudices had to be conquered in order to effect this marvellous change. The job undoubtedly would have won, even without the misrepresentations of Gen. Ewing to cover the scandalous defection.

The list of the suddenly converted will be instructive reading next autumn. Gen. EWING led forty-four Democrats and Nationals in this raid on the Treasury:

JONES, Texas. AIREN, South Carolina. Lann, Maine. ATRESTON, Ohio. LE FEVRE, Obio O'CONNOR, South Carolit O'BEILLY, New York. Corrnorn, Pennsylvania. PRELES, Connecticut RICHARDSON & Carolin CONVERSE, Ohio. CRAVESS, Arkansas SAMFORD, Alabama. DE LA MATTE, Indiana. SHELLEY, Alabama SLENONS, Arkansas Surru, Georgia. DICKEY, Ohio Dunn, Arkansas. SPRES, Georgia. ELLIS. Louisiana STEPHENS, Georgia Evins, South Carolina. TALBOTT, Maryland. FILLNAY, South Carolina GUNTER, Arkansas, Urson, Texas. HATCH, Missouri. VANCE, Ohio. HERBERT, Alabama WADDELL, Missouri. WHITEAKER, Oregon. Неския, Мізаівкіррі. Wilson, West Virginia HURD Ohio. WEIGHT, Pennsylvania

The vote for the job was eighty-sever The Democrats furnished almost exactly one-half the total. Added to the minority of seventy-one, the vote would have stood: For the Ring, 43; against the Ring, 114 BRADY and the contractors had a reserve force which did not appear on the roll call, and was not paired. Some of the members composing it helped the Ring in Committee of the Whole, and when that point was carried they dodged the record, but were within reach in case of emergency.

Tall Mr. Conkling.

All the correspondents at Chicago have a habit, whenever they mention Mr. CONK-

LING, of referring to his great height. We once knew a wag who was extremely tali-a fact which he was always lament ing. His grumbling was chiefly because a tall man, when his heels happen to slip

from under him, has so much farther to fall. The same reflection may have suggested itself a number of times to the tall Senator from New York during the proceedings of the Chicago Convention.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have thought proper to insuit the moral sense of the country by electing R. B. HAYES of Ohio one of the Vice-Presidents of that organization.

Perhaps, however, they may have wished to give Mr. HAYES the novel sensation of occupying an office, albeit a sinecure and without pay, to which he has been really elected.

Perhaps, also, they may have hoped that his connection with the Bible Society might lead Mr. HAYES to a study of the Bible, which contains many pungent truths for frauds and hypocrites to ponder.

GRANT is a man of such peculiar instincts, according to Gen. Rowley, that it would be unpleasant for him to pass through Chicago while

the Convention is sitting there. Yet GRANT'S instincts haven't prevented him from summoning the American people by his lieutenants to break the most sacred of their unwritten laws in order to give him more than they gave GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To-day, while the Chicago Convention is still in session, and the lines of battle for the Presidential contest are not yet formed, the first gun of the campaign is to be fired in Oregon. The annual State election occurs here to-day; a Congressman and various judicial and legislative officers are to be chosen. There are three candidates for Congress-WHITEAKER, Democrat, the present member: M. C. GEORGE, Republican; and SEARS, Greenbacker. In 1878 WHITEARER bad 1.170 plurality over his Republican competitor, HINES, and 240 majority over both the Republican and the Greenbacker. The vote for Congressman is the one that will be studied with a view to the probable Presidential vote, though, as the election will come off before the candidates for President are in the field, both parties may continue to claim Oregon for November, whatever the issue to-day.

The fifth and possibly not final day dawns on the Chicago Convention with its chief work still undone. The contrast is marked with all previous national conventions of the Republican party, in which two days, or at most three, have sufficed to make the nomination and finish the work. The crisis in the party's history and the close struggle for its control may well employ five days.

The hankerers after imperialism are not nearly so gay and confident as they were. They brag still, but it is rather from force of habit than from conviction.

The Chicago Convention finished up the speechmaking last week. To-day the voting

Mr. CHARLES FOSTER of Fostoria is understood to think that JOHN SHERMAN is not the only deserving Ohio Republican who would make an available Presidential candidate this

Perhaps the neighing of the dark horse will be heard in the land this week, and perhaps it won't.

It is sad to know that all the time Deacon RICHARD SMITH was sitting under the drippings of the sanctuary yesterday, his political co-religionists were electioneering with a most secular activity, to an accompaniment of clinking glasses and rattling expletives.

One class of people are pleased by the prolongation of the Chicago struggle-the hotel keepers of that city, who presumably passed yesterday in utterances of plous gratitude for a zuidance of events that kept their Convention victims with them over Sunday.

At the rate of June immigration thus far, 50,000 will be received at Castle Garden during the month. That will make 150,000 for the quarter year comprising April, May, and June. Taking in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports for the same period, we may expect a total of 200,000 for the quarter. Nearly all these immigrants are sturdy and vigorous; they will increase and multiply. This westward procession of the people of Europe is one of the imposing spectacles and political portents of our day.

Although last week was not so hot as some of its predecessors, 44,207 baths were taken at the public bath houses during the five days they were open; 12.119 of these were taken by women. At this rate, the baths taken during the summer will number more than a million : for the patrons of the public bath houses are not chiefly those who pass the hot season at Newport or Long Branch. This is a public institution whose use is felt by many and seen by all; it should be the model for others, free in the sense that all contribute to their support by the fact of being industrious citizens, and hence should pay nothing additional for enjoying

Are the people in the War Office at Washington hoping to dodge responsibility in the WHITTAKER case by having the colored cadet dropped through failure in his examinations. instead of on the findings of the Court of Inquiry? Why so long a delay to approve or disapprove, or to publicly do something with the report of the court, forwarded to Washington for

TALMAGE took 416 men, women, and chilfren into his church yesterday. He told the congregation that these 416 persons wanted " to ioin the army of the Lord." That remains to

The Hype heirs who have abandoned expectation of a vast fortune to be inherited by them through JOHN or WILLIAM, since the return from London, disgusted, of Messrs, ABMstrong and Arny, will at least have the negative comfort of no longer being tortured by the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. But it is probable that many still nourish a secret anticipation of some day getting a share in the prodigious sum supposed to be awaiting them The statistics of quests by large families for ancestral fortunes, grown prodigious with the lapse of time, would form a curious and somewhat melancholy record. The percentage of claims actually established, and followed by a harvest of money larger than the amount expended in the search, would be found start lingly small.

Mr. TILDEN seems to be ahead of the Hon. JOHN KELLY in Kentucky.

The slight ripple made by the Buffalo sixday walking match, which closed on Saturday night, suggests that these exhibitions have been overdone; the familiar names of the three highest men. Guyon, Faber, and Khrone, suggest that both the O'LEARY and the HAVERLY-ENGLE HARDT combinations are patronized by a set of pedestrian rounders, who might almost be styled members of the company, as in travelling theatrical troupes. Still, both of the walking shows now on the road seem fairly con ducted, the scores announced are made, and there appears to be no hippodroming in the sense of previous bargains as to who shall be

One of the withered, or nearly withered, sensations of the season is the British Salvation Army, which came over with a flourish of metaphorical trumpets, and terrible as an army with a banner. Its history is suggested in the typical fact that it abandoned New York for Newark Possibly it might have made a strike in some other than a Presidential year; at all events, the Salvation Army is less of a sensation now than

While the American riflemen are crossing the sea, their English, Scotch, and Irish competitors are popping away at their targets with unrelenting industry. Making due allowance for the American atmosphere at Creedmoor, contrasted with the mistier one usual at Dolly mount, the practice scores of the Americans form up hopefully above those of the two RIGHYS, the two MURPHYS, MILLNER, MAXWELL, YOUNG, JOYNT, DYAS, and COGILLAN, from whom, with Warnen and Banks as possibilities, the Irish team will be made up. Major LEEGH. the team Captain, as experienced in that business as Col. Boding, says that there never was such a team in Ireland as he can get together now. To make sure of beating the Americans if possible, there is talk of sending also s cotch and an English team to Dollymount. But the reliance of Sir H. HALFORD is on getting the pick of the three kingdoms to shoot against the Americans at Wimbledon-aground familiar to the British riflemen and unknown

good shots, but half of them, and the most important half, have been in past years beaten at

A thousand passengers and more left New York for Europe on Saturday by steamer-an exodus which probably finds no precedent except in the Paris, Vienna, and London exhibition years, if in them. The outgo, which has been heavy for two months, and will be as heavy or heavier, as the steamer engagements show, for two months to come, indicates, perhaps, a degree of prosperity or of confidence which disposes people to spend time and money

in European travel. Will the triple alliance of the GRANT, SHER-MAN, and EDMUNDS parties, which shattered the strength of BLAINE on Saturday, hold together to-day, or resolve itself into new combinations, in which GRANT, SHERMAN, and ED-MUNDS shall also in turn be shattered?

Most of the nominating speeches in the Chicago Convention on Saturday night were queer things, and not one of them was in any way great or eloquent. In the nomination of BLAINE there were three speeches-Joy's, which was stilted stuff; PIXLEY's, which was absurd stuff, and Fave's, which was crazy stuff. In nominating GRANT, CONGLING referred in warlike style to Austerlitz, the Cossacks JEFF. Davis, and Denis Kearney. In nominating Sherman, DE GOLYER GARFIELD fell upon ancient history, dragging out the Spartans, Thermopyles, Greece, XERXES, and the lustrum of glory, In nominating EDMUNDS there was no extraordinary display, and there was none over WASHBURNE till BRANDAGEE of Connecticut, who seconded the nomination, lost his voice. If the candidates had themselves written the speeches for the occasion, we would have had something more interesting than anything that was offered.

Investigating the Forests of the United States The tenth census of the United States. which is to be taken during the present year. will be enriched by a new and most valuable series of investigations concerning the forest wealth of the entire country. At the head of Professor of Arboriculture in Harvard University, has been placed. He has just published a preliminary catalogue of the forest trees of North America, having special reference to their geographical distribution and economic properties and uses; and he also appeals to botanists and others interested in trees and their products to communicate to him at Brookine, Mass., information on the following points:

1. The extreme geographical range of any species. The region and elevation where any species is prin ipally multiplied and reaches its greatest perfection The geological formation most favorable to the multiplication and development of any species.

4. Dimensions of remarkably developed specimens of any species. 5. The common or local name of any species in addition o those already given.

6. The purposes, lowever unimportant, for which the

wood of any species is employed.

7. Products of any species other than wood, such as tannin, charcoal, dyes, potash, edible fruit, forage, &c.

In addition to the information thus sought for, and sure to be liberally furnished from every quarter, Mr. Sargent, with the aid of several distinguished botanists, is himself about to devote the summer to a series of scientific explorations. He will begin by visiting Kansas to study the tree distribution on the eastern edge of the prairie and plain region. Then he will go through Colorado, and possibly New Mexico, to examine on the spot the heavy timber in the caffons of the western spurs of the Rocky Mountains. That labor completed, he will proceed by rail and sea to Victoria, and thence southward through Puget Sound to Portland, Oregon ; then south along the western flank of the Cascade Mountains to Roseburgh, Douglass County. Oregon, where the party will make their headquarters for some time in order to examine the peculiar and little known forest vegetation of that region. Thence south again to the Mt. Shasta country, in northern California, where so many of the peculiar California trees were first discovered by Douglass and Jeffrey. From a botanical point of view the stay Roseburgh and in the neighborhood of Shasta will probably be the most interesting. On the way back from northern California, the party will visit the great forest of Sequoins, at the head of the Kern River in the southern

In Kansas and Colorado Mr. Sargent will be ecompanied by Mr. Robert Douglas of Waukegan, and from Sait Lake westward by Dr. George Engelmann of St. Louis and Dr. Parry. The two latter, who are officially connected with he investigation, will pass the next winter in southern California, and return thence by way of Arizona and New Mexico in the spring. Mr. Sereno Watson, who was the botanist attached to the survey of the fortieth parallel under Mr. Clarence King, and is now Curator of the Harvard herbarium, is also associated with Mr. Sargent, and is about to go to the northern terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad in order to examine the forest distribution of the rebetween the 100th degree of longitude and the eastern flank of the Cascades and Rocky Mountains, and from the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad north to the Canadian boundary. Of the whole United States, this is the part whose vegetable and forest productions are least known, and the discoveries which Mr. Watson may be expected to make will doubtless prove of great scientific and economical value, especially with reference to the supplies of timber which may hereafter

be derived from that vast region. We direct public attention to this whole subject, not merely on account of its intrinsic inerest, but especially to invite for Mr. Sargent and his associates, in the long and laborious journeys they are about to undertake the friendly encouragement and aid of the people among whom they go. They are engaged in a work of moment to the entire country, and we trust that, wherever they may be, they will meet with cordial cooperation and assistance.

Lucius Robinson for President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SWY Please permit a reader of your valuable paper to give a lew reasons why Lucius Robinson should be the nominee of the great Democratic party at the coming Cincinnati Convention

 He is Titlen's triend, and will have his support.
 He is the political opponent of the man who shove others represents personality in politics. 3. He resides in New York and can carry the State if

aced in nomination.

Libia Keny dare not oppose him as a Presidential ominie.
A He can get the votes of all largenized Republicans the will your for a Domocrat who is monest, this congress, and patricke against a shirtle more of almost my demandam who is now scoken for the Executive position to did not be being a district of the control of the will be desired, postore to the Executive position to did the district, oblitic, and howelve acclarate estate of Democratic administration. We have the warrant for his in his recent estaministration in our imperial scale.

New York, June 5.

William J.

Would Lie, but Wouldn't Swear to it.

"Joseph Patterson," said Justice Wandell to a prisoner in the Resex Market Court yesterday, "the officer says that you have just come down from Blackweil's Island."

"Well, then he knows more about me than I do my self, "responded Patterson," You have never been in the island?"

"No, your Blance, never;"

"Fut your hand on the Bable and swear it."

"No, ander, I won't do that."

"Well, Patterson, I had determined to give you six months but as you seem to belong to that small number of pethods who relies to perjure themselves, I will make it only three." "Joseph Patterson " said Justice Wandell to

Crop Prospects in New Jersey.

Since the rain speculation has been rife as to its benefit to the crops. Farmers say that the hay will amount to hardly half a crop. It will thicken up at the ettom, but will not grow much in length. Wheat and
we will be unusually short in the straw but nigrain
ill do very well. Corn is benefited by the hot weather,
all books well. Unless there is snother continued try
assist they shall of potations will be no to the average
hertrut yield will be small. Large quantities are taking
out the tees, so account of the dry weather. Beerr
aways say that they are always satisfied with an axis age area, since to the prices are maintained and more inducy is featiged. Early vegetables are looking well, and the pastures have taken a new start.

Died in Her Second Century. Nonwich, Conn., June 6.-Aunt Mary Jerome

ed in New London on Tuesday last at the age of 102 cars and five months. On her 100th birthday she gay familiar to the British riflemen and unknown to the visitors. He talks of Humphrey, G. Fenton, Evans, J. Righy, Milliner, Ferguson, M. R. Smith, Young, Boyd, Thorhuan, Scriven, Whitehead, and McKerrel, as his probable candidates to pick from. They are all

IRISHMEN UNITING.

The Mayo Election-The Attitude of the

Clergy-The Coming Irish Land Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cent election in County Mayo has furnished the most striking sign yet seen of the revolution which has taken place in public opinion in Ireland. There have been few of the usual bubbles on the surface which are so often mistaken for the calm, still current of publie opinion flowing beneath. But formidable facts mark the change. Of all counties Mayo has been the most essentially Roman Catholic in spirit. Its representation has been or years governed by the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Tuam, and their nomination has been submissively accepted as a sacred message by the tenant voters. At this election, lately cabled, a Roman Catholic landlord of ancient lineago of fair fortune, and of principles fully up to Mr. Parnell's standard, was nominated did not suit Mr. Parnell. A Presbyterian clergyman of Belfast, the Rev. Isaac Nelson, a species of being of all others supposed to be by blood, feeling, and locality most alien to such a constituency, rides into the list like another Ivanhoe, unheraided and unknown, with simply Parnell on his shield, and carries the county. It must not be supposed, however, that all the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy are opposed to Mr. Parnell and his policy. If the

Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Cork and Ossery have been strong in denunciation, the Bishop of Meath and his clergy have been equally strong in endorsement. Mr. Parneli has acted, in all conflicts of opinion with the national clergy, with great good temper and judgment, and, while adhering fixedly to his purpose has shown unvarying personal deference and respect. In truth, from the earliest period o the national struggle, the Roman Catholic elergy have been divided into two sections; those who, while loving Ireland well, loved Rome more, and those who would not sink the national in the religious sentiment. With out disrespect, they may be typifled respectively by the smooth Italian greyhound and the rough, shaggy hound of Ireland, racy of the soil. The senior clergy may quall, but most of this important inquiry Mr. Charles S. Sargent. | the young Maynooth priests, the vigor and enthusiasm of the Irish Church, will be found on Mr. Parnell's side when the contest be close. And no event could carry stronger argument, to a practical people like the Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, for the formation of that united Irish party for which Thomas Davis sighed than the election of the Rev. Isaac

Such events are beginning to produce their natural results. But a few months before the passing of the repeal of the Corn laws, the lengue of Cobden and Bright was denounced as bitterly as is the Irish Land League. But the return of a number of earnest men, with a strong power of public opinion at their back, wrought a rapid change. So already the London Times, that political windmill which ever tells the way opinion blows, the London Telegraph, and nearly all the leading English journals admit the necessity of a comprehensive measure. The extent of that measure is now the only subject of discussion. Everything points to the passing of one similar to that introduced in Mr. Gindstone's Church Temporalities act. It is Mr. Gladstone's measure, accepted by Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster. It has been tried, and its success has been remarkable. The Tory Marquis of Head-fort speaks of it as a "most conservative measure," "It would add," says Judge Flanagan, "to the stability of our institutions." Prof. Baldwin declares that "each small proprietor would be a centre of lovalty." Some of these gentlemen may take too reseate a view of its results so far as loyalty and stability are concerned, but their evidence no less goes to show that such a measure is possible without one of Ireland's futile rebellions, and would plant the Irisi people firmly on her soil. But to be effective to this end, the powers given to the Commission under the Church Temperalities act must be vastly enlarged by the new measure. Instead of empowering advances to the purchasing tenant of three-fourths on mortgage, the entire purchasing money must be advanced. In the case of the church lands, the tenants had almost a perpetuity of holding at very reasonable reats, and in consequence were generally in a position to advance the one-fourth. But the great body of the Irish tenantry are notes. The failure of what are known as the Bright clauses, which required the purchasing tenant to pay down one-third, was owing to this requirement. Even if the tenant has some capital, it would be better as a security to permit him to invest it in his newly acquired property than to send him in a crippled proprietor. that such a measure is possible without one of capital, it would be better as a security to permit
him to invest it in his newly acquired property
than to seed him in a crippled broprietor.
Another of the plans adopted by the Church
Commissioners cannot fail to become part of
the new measure. By it everything was made
easy to the tenant. He was not even obliged to
encounter that real calamity for an illiterate
man, writing a letter. Full printed explanaencounter that real calamity for an illiterate man, writing a letter. Full printed explanations and instructions how to become a proprietor were sent to him. He had only to write or get written for him one to six words on a printed form supplied to him, to sign his name or affix his mark, and the thing was done. He was transformed without trouble to himself from a rent-paying tenant into a landed proprietor. A simple form of conveyance and morigage was settled and printed by authority, registered, and the cost of the transaction was reduced to a minimum. Thus the act of 1869, which was only incidentally a measure for promoting a peasant proprietary, did more

thorlty, registered, and the cost of the transaction was reduced to a minimum. Thus the act of 1869, which was only incidentally a measure for promoting a peasant proprietary, did more to that end than the Bright clauses of 1870, directly framed for the purpose; and it will doubtless be male the model for the new measure.

As for the means to carry, out the purchase, there can surely be no better use of the Church surplus fund of several millions now lying idle and tempting Chancellors of the Exchequer, than loans of this sort to the people. Remembering how the title pusyments to a foreign church desolated Ireland and created bloodshed over the land, there would be a just explaint in applying this money to create agraratian peace. Should the measure give a power to compel landlords to sell a far greater sum would be required, which must necessarily come from the imperial exchequer. But that exchequer advanced without requiring return, many millions to meet the famine of 1847. May it not now loan with more advantage some millions to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, seen to some extent this year? It will doubtless be on this compelling power that the battle will be fought between the Government and the Irish people. The measure in all other respects could be without much difficulty male satisfactory to Mr. Parnell and his party. The power to compel is doubtless a revolutionary remedy. But the disease needs such. It has been advocated by Sinart Mill. Mr. Bright, a member of the Cabinet, in his recent great speech at Birmingham on the Irish question, advocated a power to compel the London Companies to part with their landed properties. If this sacred right is violated in thoir instance, why not in that of others? The London Companies are among the most ilberial and lords in Irish question, advocated a power to empel the Achien Companies to part with their landed properties. If this sacred right is violated in thoir instance, why not in that of others? The London Companies to part with their landed prop

It will entirely depend on the strength of Mr. Parnell's party, and its vigor of action whether legislation will be stringent summary, and on a large scale, the present landlord system totally eliminated, and a peasant proprietary established, or a narrow, crippled, and experimenting measure be passed. It may be just as well for Mr. Parnell that no legislation takes place this session, and that the Government is brought to see through next fall the electronined character of the conjest. "It was wish to carry any measure in the House of Commons make yourself formidable." was the constant advice of the late illustrious Irishman, Sheil.

The Puke of Wellington wrete that he "granted Catholic conactions because, although he did not approve of it, he preferred it to civil war." The Reform bill was not passed until Birmingham threatened to march, and the Corn law was not repealed until the trampet tones of Coolen and of Bright had sirred the learnest of every town in England. And so a land-for-the-people measure can only be passed when a department of the late of the late way.

Numerous arguments have been and will be adduced against the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Iroland as advected by Mr. Mill. They find their concentration in a very ably written paraphlet by Lord Duffern, the late Governor-General of Canada, in which the subjections, but not all the social and political bearings. He has probably changed his views, in was then the Octavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Canada according to the Rochavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Canada according to the Rochavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Canada according to the Rochavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Canada according to the Rochavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Canada according to the Rochavius of Irish landlordism. He has since matured into the Augustus of Frunce, Belgium,

A Truly Good Man's Conception of a Wild

Dearen Richard Smith's Despatch from Chicago. It is the wildest scene that has, perhaps, ever heen witnessed . . There is Bob lagersoil in the gallery waving his wife's shawl. AN EXCURSION TO GERMANY.

Over Three Hundred American Turners Of

Delegates from the North American Turner Bund, accompanied by wives and children, started yesterday on the steamship Silesia for the first international competition of Turners societies in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The men numbered 320, the women 120, and the children completed the number, 457. About fifty were New Yorkers. Strongest in numbers was the delegation from Cincinnati, where the plan for the excursion was proposed; but there were representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The steamship was chartered, and the fare from New York to Hamburg and back was fixed at \$80. There was no difference between stoorage and cabin passage. The cabins were jammed for two hours before sailing, and nearly every Turner carried a bouquet. The rigging was brilliant with colors, and the neighboring steamships, the Neckar, Oder, and Gen. Werder, were decorated with flags. On the pier a throng of spectators cheered and shouted as the steamship moved slowly away. Bands of musicians on the decks of the Neckar and the Gen. Werder played German nirs. Two eight-oared barges alongside raced for a time with the Silesia. In the lower bay O. L. Richard, E. L. Boas, and G. Yon Goetzen of the Hamburg Packet Company boarded the steamship from the tug Cheever, and brought with them three women and a Turner who had been left disconsolate on the pier by the prompt departure. The excursionists are to remain away until September. The International Turning Festival is to begin on July 24 and continue live days. The prizes are more honorary than valuable. The Cincinnati delegation, however, take with them, as a prize to the most successful symnast, a sliver lee pitcher and salver worth jammed for two hours before sailing, and gymnast, a silver ice pitcher and salver worth \$300. The Turners wear gold, and the women

THE YALE-HARVARD RACE.

Harvard's Stenm Launch Still Hold in the Builder's Possession NORWICH, Conn., June 6.—Preparations for the intercollegiate boat race on the Thames are rapidly progressing. The Havard boat house at Long Cove has been set on the south side of the inlet within a few days. The house is built over the water. The method of moving the beat house, which is a very long one, was to saw it in two and convey half of it at a time in a large scow to the new site. The location is a benutiful one. At the back is a forest of aged

beautiful one. At the back is a forest of aged pines, and the knoll in the rear is heavily carpeted with soft pine needles. No change is to be made in Yale's boat houses.

The steam launch for the Harvard's visitors has not been received. It is finished, and on trial has proved to possess the speed requisite to keep up with an eight-oared crew. It is held by Harreschoff, the builder until paid for, under the conditions of the con'act made by Mr. Agassiz. As the launch was to be the gift of graduates of the college to the boat club, the members of the erew cannot hurry unraid or get new subscriptions, though the launch is greatly needed for coaching purposes. Should nothing be done by the proposed donors, the Harvard boys will have to go without coaching lor some time, a circumstance that would be greatly to their disadvantage.

It is said that Dennia Tucker of this city, who is now a freshman at Yale, and was coxswain of the vicorious crew at the spring regata on Lake Saltonstall, is to be coxswain of the University eight on the Thames this year.

DR. TALMAGE'S RECRUITS. Four Hundred and Sixteen New Members

for the Brooklyn Tabernacle "A stupendous scene, this," said Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday "Why are all these people standing morning. in the aisles? They want to join the army of the Lord. Listen to the muster roll of the Lord's army." Then he read a list of 416 names of members to be added to the Tabernacle roil, swelling the total number to 2,061. The reading occupied half an hour. It was not a dry enumeration of names, but was enlivened

dry enumeration of names, but was enlivened with a running fire of comments. "That's a sailor, come into port to be saved." "That's a the son of an old frustee, who sat so long in the third pew," "That's a man 82 years of age." "There's a whole family."

About thirty of the new members were received from ether churches. Three were Dr. Talmage's children.

On the platform with Dr. Talmage sat a number of visiting elergymen: Dr. Drake, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Evans, Dr. Gray, Dr. See, Father Pierson, and the Rev. Measrs. Hastings. Alfred Tasior, and Davison. On Dr. Talmage's right hand sat a smooth-shaven, high-browed young man with deep-set, restless dark-blue eyes, whose body swayed with the rythm of the music. He consuited often with the pastor, and looked around the great congregation with evident delight. That was the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the "boy evancelist." who has been at work in the by evangelist." who has been at work in the Tabernacie during the last six weeks, and to whose ministrations. Dr. Talmage gave much of the credit for the 416 converts.

Before the sermon Dr. Talmage said he had made up his mind to take the vote of the congregation as to whether the revival meetings should be continued. A very large number in the congregation rose in response to the call for an affirmative vote, and Dr. Talmage announced that the meetings would be continued ten days longer, when he expected even greater results than before. Previous to the sermon Dr. Talmage called upon the people to sing the "Doxology," saying: "Now, let's give one great shout of praise to God." The wast congregation joined in the song with energy. After the sermon 120 of the converts were outlized. it for the 416 converts. he sermon Dr. Talmage said he had

Founding a French Republic in the Far-

From the Mellenene Leader. The vessel which was overhauled in Sydney harbor because of certain suspicious cir-cumstances connected with its papers turns out to be laden, if not with the fortunes of Cosar, to be laden, if not with the fortunes of Casar, with those certainly not less important in the eyes of its charterers, the promoters of a new colony and a new nation. In reading the story of their efforts and aims, it seems as if we were transported back 300 years, to the days in which Spanish adventurers were seeking the golden city of El Dorado in the marshes of Guman. The ship has just landed 230 French emigrants in New Britain, and is now returning home for another detachment. When these arrive it is proposed make a descent upon the northern coast of western Australia, to establish an independent colony there in defining of Great Britain. This extravagant plan appears to have emanated from a Marquis de Bays. Intely Bolivian Consul at Hayre, who some two years ago issued a glowing prespectus, setting forth the flourishing state of the colonies generally, the richness of the northwest coast of Australia as a particular field for colonization, and closing with the offer of land to which he had even less claim than the British Government, whose rights he denies, for five frence an area. This offer was of land to which he had even less claim than the British Government, whose rights he denes, for five francs an acre. This offer was made in the name of a company with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, which was to establish free institutions, and a great people in the far distant antipodes. It is amazing, in the first place, that any such scheme should suggest itself to a saneman, and, in the second place, that some hundreds of others, also accounted sane, should risk their lives and fortunes on such a fantastic errand. The whole undertaking would present a half romantic, half ludicrous speciacle were it not for the recollection of the positions and perils to which some hundreds of and perils to which some huntreds of thoughtless Frenchmen are exposing them-selves in the lope of founding a new State. Western Australia is in danger of conquest, but it is to be leared that the Marquis de Rays and his comrades will from great danger in attempt-ing such a hair-brained exploit.

Parnell's Reception in London.

LONDON, June 6 .- On Saturday the Irish residents of London gave a reception to Mr. Parnellin St. James Hall in recognition of his services in behalf of Ireland in America. The hall was crammed. Many alies and representatives of various Irish organizations very present. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided, supported were present. Mr. Jestin McCarthy presided, supported by thirty members of Parliament. Mr. Parnell was enthissisted by the Comments of the Chairman presented an address of welcome, in which he highly emberged Mr. Parnell expressed his hanks to the meeting. On leaving the hall, Parnell and many of those present at the meeting were executed by a minuter of organizations, with hands and hanners to Tratalgar square, where several hindred persons were waiting to receive them, but the demonstration was insignificant, owing to the rain. Mr. T. P. O'Cumor moved the resolution welcoming Mr. Parnell.

Soldlers at Church.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Ryder commanding, paraded in full dress uniform last evening and attended the services at the Dutch Reformed Church, at idison avenue and Fifty seventh atrect. A prayer was offered for the regiment, for the National Guard, and to the Prederick Ulmar of the Second Brigade, who is seriously area. Chapian E. A. Reed piezetted a serimon incubit taking sidelicate in divine law as necessary to victory serious Said, and its leading to the same matter that obsticates to law and order is necessary to succeed in minimum with present solate.

The Presidential Contest in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—The leading politians have held a grand caucus of all parties opposing tion, Gonzalez for the Presidency, Sefors Vollarte and Zuwacona and tion, Moha were present. It is probable that tors no vemont will unite all the opposition clements

As the liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of liditions distress apt to prevail during the spring. Dr. Jayne's Sanatuse Fills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action and remove all billiounces—date.

SUNBEAMS.

.- A crystal palace of a most comprehen-

dve tharacter is to arise on the ruins of St. Cloud -Mrs. Daggett of Greenbush, Mich., is 70

rears old; ret, rather than let her bitnd husband go to he poorhouse, she chopped six acres of timber for \$24 ...The question is to be settled in court at Enfield, Conn., whether a father can legally burden a bequest to his daughter with the condition that she shall

never marry. ... The second competition for the great statue of the French republic that is to be erected by

the Municipal Council of Paris has resulted in the mode of M. Morice being chosen. -Between 1875 and 1879 Lord Falmouth's

arf winnings were \$633,995. He never betted, yet he has retired from the turf, possibly thinking that such ood fortune could not last longer

-Joseph Hurd had his wife prosecuted for unning away with another man at Janesville, Wis. and scured her sentence to prison. Then he went about with a petition and obtained her pardon.

-According to the Nazione, Prince Demidoff's palace of San Donato, near Florence, has been bought by the widow of M. Bianc, who formerly owned he gambling establishment at Monaco, and is intended as a dowry for her daughter on her marriage with Prince Roland, son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. -A Sheffield manufacturer is reported to

have told his workmen to vote just as they pleased... is act, I sha'n't tell you how I'm going to vote," he said "After it is over I shall have a barrel of beer brough nto the yard." ["Hear, hear." shouled the men.] "But into the yard." ["Hear, hear," shouted the men.] "Bot I sha'n't tap it unless Mr. Wortley, the Tory candidate, gets in. -At Cardiff (England), lately, a hotel por-

ter was sent to get change for £25, and went off to London with the money. Arrested, he was discharged, because, said the magistrate, there was a contract between he parties, the prisoner having undertaken to bri back something different to what he received, and this took the matter out of the range of criminal proceedings. -A writer in the Scotsman avers that out of 33,000 hams imported into Hamburg last year, 297 vere found to contain triching, while of 14,000 sides of bacon 85 were found to be more seriously infested. He adds that a recent commission in this country reported that of the plus slaughtered at Chicago no fewer than 8 per cent. were thus injested. At Liverpool and Glasgow

there is no examination made as at Hamburg -Two boys and two girls, the oldest of whom was under 16, planned to elope from Otiawa and get married this side of the line. One of the boys ob-tained \$80 for expenses, but the other's financial calculations failed, and at the last moment he was compelled to withdraw from the enterprise. His aweetheart, how-ever, could not give up the blea of cloping, and so accompanied the more prosperous couple in their flight.

-The Russian army comprises 908 Generals, 31,414 officers, and 886,423 men. The reserves number 742,144 men, and the Cossock troops 1,972 offishown by a German military writer that the revenue annually devoted to military purposes in Russia would not, even if the army was administered in the most eco-nomical manner, suffice to maintain such large forces. -It will be remembered that one Capt.

Candy, an Englishman, signalized his visit to Newport, last year, by riding into the club house. A similar teat has been performed, possibly by the same gentieman, at Melton, England. A borse went up weirs into a drawing room, but positively refused to come down. Ultimately a part of the wall was pulled down, and the snimal was lowered by a steam crane. This funny fellow's joke cost -Rooks in the Orkney Islands were only mported a year or two ago, but have taken so kindly to

their new quarters as to form a colony of some thirty nexts in one garden. What a fine home the magnificent cluss of New Haven would make for them. Canterbury, New Zealand, imported them to found a colony arou the Cathedral precincts. They are a regular feature of the stately homes of England," and the surroundings of ancient fanes. -It is a curious circumstance that the Archbishops of Canterbury have not for centuries had a residence in their own diocese. Palaces they formerly possessed there were either alienated from the Sec or suffered in troublous times to fall into decay. Early in

vears and tallen into decay. Archbishop Manners-Sutton then got an act passed permitting him to sell it with other lands, and buy Addington, a charming estate fourteen miles from London. -The London Tablet (Roman Catholic), reriewing the evidence laid before the Ecclesiastical Com-mission appointed by Archbishop McIIale of Tuam, to examine into the apparitions alleged to have taken place at Knock, in Ireland, and the miraculous cures averred at knock, in Ireiana, and the miraculous cures averred to have followed, asys: "We must, of course, reserve our judgment until ecclesiastical authority has prenounced upon the character of the phenomena, but it is difficult to resist the force of the depositions; and while the apparitions appear to be well attested, there cannot

the instrentury there was a habitable palace at Croydon,

in Surrey, but in 1780 it had been disused for twenty

e a doubt that remarkable cures have been -Among the regretted of the late Parliament stands foremost Major O'Gorman, who, both so-cially and physically, will leave a large vacant space. The Major leaped into fame with a bound. His first peech enchained the House, and he never lost his as endancy. With the exception of Gladstone and Lowe, he was the only member who dared quote Horace. He trolled forth the hexameters in a voice of thunder, the elegance of the Latin receiving a fresh grace from a slight touch of the brogue. When about to make a quotation he pulled himself together, as if he were shout to take a five-foot wall, and then went over it with a rush, the thunder of his voice being lost in the uprestious so-

plause that hailed the accomplishment of the feat. -The question of slavery has again come to the front in Egypt and has been made the subject of special meetings of the Council of Ministers. News came down to Cairo, some weeks ago, that a caravan of slaves had arrived at Siout, the capital of Upper Egypt, and was encamped outside the town. All the authorities of Stout must have known of the caravan, including the officials f the special bureau established there for the suppression of the slave trade; yet the information was only brought to Cairo by a Swiss gentleman totally uncon-nected with the Government. A General of Brigade was at once sent to Stout with troops, and he surrounted the slavers' camp by night and seized what remained of the important as an indication of public sentiment than is the renewed use of an abandoned slave route as showing the revival of the old trade. Perhaps the departure of

-The Prince de Ligne, for many years President of the Belgian Senate, died in May 20, in the 77th year of his age. With him disappears a representa tive of the most eminent aristocracy of Europe. His grandfather was the celebrated Prince de Ligne, Field Marshal in the service of Austria, and one of the braves soldiers and most brilliant wits of the eighteenth century. He accompanied the Emperor Joseph II and Catharine II of Russia in the celebrated journey to the Crimea in 1787 that seemed to beteken the imminent dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. He died at Vienna, Dec. 1, 1814, amid the labors of the memorable Congress. The late Prince occupied so conspicuous a place in the aristocracy of Belgium that there was some thought of offering him the crown of that country at the time of the revolution of 1830. His high rank and distinguished character caused him to be chosen Press dent of the Belgian Senate in 1852, and he filled that office for twenty seven years. He was always reelected by the unanimous vote of his colleagues.

-Jews, Mussulmans, and Christians how live in harmony in Palestine, and a non-Mussulman sel dom suffers in any respect on account of his creed. Even the red tez is not obligatory on non-Museul man Government servants. European clothing is now common both with men and women, and many of the The pashas to longer move about in constant state, but may often be seen on foot in the streets with only one of two attendants. European facilitare, chairs, sofas, and tables are now common. Great bells are now allowed to be tolled in the Christian churches; old Christian churches have been restored and new ones huit in Jerusalem, Nazareth, Tiberias, and elsewhere. So also have a number of synagogues, especially in Jerusalem. been built during these twenty-five years. All this procresamust not lie taken as a sign of any laxity in religion on the part of Mohammedans, who have during this most built many new musques, and otherwise shown them selves as much attached to their religion as ever Justice, also, is much more impartially administered, and the old barbarous punishments have been abolished. In Jerusalem the Sanitary Department is in charge of a German physician, and building affairs are in the hands of a German architect.

-The battered complainant in a San Francisco police court case said. I am a professor of court tion, and live on Howard street, in the same nouse with and in the next room to, the describant, who I may as is an entire stranger to me. Night before last, as I was en-gaged in giving a lesson to one of my pupils this band broke violently into the room, threw said pulled I down stairs. knocked me down, kicked and done me, and hammered me with a hed star be hed in at hand." The Justice was inclined to product the descripantunheard, has finally permitted by a to put at piece of thin beard and a copy of the a Barrier dence, and to say "The wood is simply a section of partition between my room and that of the pier traduced to show that, paper and all, it reduces in the regulation boarding house thickness. As nor the permit was the inciting cause. At every half from during the day, and half the might besides, I was compared due-to hear the piece received, respect to the latter of the would call it—by the plantiff to the latter of apirits sank, my health gave way. Por him memory failed, and finally, when my reason least in totter on its throne. I was select with a first temperary insanity, and endeavored to stay my termenter." The Justice discharged the prisoner.